

(18)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

**0 137 367
B1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 02.11.89

(51) Int. Cl.⁴: A 01 J 5/04

(71) Application number: 84111157.8

(72) Date of filing: 19.09.84

(54) Milking apparatus.

(30) Priority: 26.09.83 JP 178945/83

(43) Date of publication of application:
17.04.85 Bulletin 85/16(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
02.11.89 Bulletin 89/44(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE(58) References cited:
EP-A-0 054 915
DD-A- 41 038
DE-A-2 248 456
DE-A-2 926 944
NL-A-6 706 741
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Courier Press, Leamington Spa, England.

EP 0 137 367 B1

Description

Background of the invention

This invention relates to a milking apparatus according to the preamble of claim 1.

Milking operations in dairy farming have been advanced from milking by hand to efficient milking with bucket milkers and then rapidly automated with the use of more efficient pipeline milkers. It follows therefore that one operator can handle to milk about 20 milk cows to improve the yield of milk but, on the other hand, disease of mastitis has been rapidly increased. This inconvenience is considered to be attributable to excessive seeking of efficiency which leads to failure to carefully manage individual cows. Especially, adverse affect of excessive milking is serious and devices for preventing excessive milking have been proposed.

Generally, a permissible milking time for a milch cow is 5 to 6 minutes but it slightly varies with kind and physiological condition of the milch cow. If the cow is in astonishment during milking, the milk flow will be halted. In addition, as milking comes to an end, the milk flow is liable to become intermittent.

From DD-A-41038, which discloses a milking apparatus according to the preamble of claim 1, it is known to use a flow meter inserted in a milk feeding pipe. When milk flow decreases, the vacuum passage to the pulsator is interrupted and the pressure chambers of the teat cups are connected with the atmosphere pressure by an electrically actuated valve. By the pressure difference between outer pressure chamber and inner vacuum pipes the teat cups adhere at the teats, thus prevented from dropping to the floor. The measuring device of the flow rate of milk is arranged at a common transfer pipe, thus failing to discriminate between the four teats and accordingly some of the teats are sucked excessively. Furthermore, the measuring device stops the milking immediately, when no milk flow is registered. Especially as milking comes to an end, the milk flow often becomes intermittent, thus causing a remainder of milk in the udder after the milk flow has decreased a lower limit. In addition, the construction with a separate valve beside the pulsator is complicated and increases the weight, thus impairing portability.

DE-A-29 26 944 discloses a milking apparatus with a delaying circuit without stopping the milking at once. To signal the milking operator that the milk flow has come to an end, a buzzer is sounded by the delaying circuit. As an operator has to milk simultaneous several cows, he often has to ignore the buzzer. Thus, some teats may be excessively sucked until the sucking will be stopped by the operator. Furthermore, each teat is provided with a separate pulsator. Accordingly, the construction is very complicated.

Similar DE-A-22 48 456 describes a milking in dependence of milk flow, whereby the milking preceeding is stopped, after the flow rate of the milk flow has reached a predetermined limit and

the milking is continued for a certain period of time. This method cannot differentiate between the four teats and cannot continue milking for a single one of the four teats, when the milk flow becomes intermittent.

US-Patent No. 4,344,385 discloses a milking apparatus with a flow sensor and shut off valves in each milk conduit. As the electrically actuated shut off valves and the air pressure means to deliver alternate vacuum and air from a pulsation control to the teat cups are individual units the construction is very complicated. Furthermore, on actuating the shut off valve, air is admitted and the vacuum in the teat cup relieves. In this way the teat cup drops from the animal. On the floor the teat cup may get dirty and continuing the milking at this quarter is not possible.

Summary of the invention

This invention contemplates elimination of the disadvantages of the conventional milking devices and has for its object to provide a milking apparatus which can automatically check dry-up of milk for each teat to halt sucking of a teat cup capped on a teat identified as dried-up one and can maintain adherence of that teat cup to the teat for a predetermined time, whereby perfect milking can be effected for each teat and excessive milking can be prohibited to prevent disease of mastitis, and dropping of the individual teat cups from the teats upon halt of milking thereby unnecessitating any conventional sophisticated support unit for supporting the teat cups removed from the teats.

Another object of this invention is to provide a milking apparatus which can automatically be operated accurately responsive to changes in milking time due to changes in kind and physiological condition of milch cows and ambient condition during milking, thereby eliminating remainder of milk in the udder after sucking without resort to labor of the operator.

To accomplish the above objects according to this invention, there is provided a milking apparatus according to the characterising part of claim 1.

Accordingly, if, in response to one detection of halt of milk change by the electrodes, the pulsating valve is immediately changed over to end milking, the remainder of milk after sucking will remain in the udder. After the detection of halt of the milk flow charge, the duration of the "absence of milk" signal is counted, the change-over signal for the pulsating valve is delivered after expiration of the predetermined time for the "absence of milk" signal, and when the milk flow is restarted prior to lapse of the predetermined time, the counting operation is released to initialize the counting and to permit the counting to repeat from the next halt of the milk flow charge, and the pulsating valve is changed over by the dispatching output to maintain the pressure chamber of the teat cup at atmospheric pressure, whereby the teat cup can be kept adhered to the udder automatically without resort to labor of the operator.

thereby ensuring that milking can be ended safely.

Brief description of the drawings

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a first embodiment of a milking apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, partly exploded, of a set of a teat cup, a milk feeding pipe, a trap and part of a milk-claw used for the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a modified trap;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view showing a milk-claw used for the milking apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the milk-claw differently sectioned from Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinally sectional front view of an air pressure change-over means used for the Fig. 1 embodiment, with lefthand two valve bodies being at atmosphere position and right-hand two valve bodies being at vacuum position;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinally sectional front view of an air pressure change-over means used for the Fig. 1 embodiment, with lefthand two valve bodies being at atmosphere position and right-hand two valve bodies being at vacuum position;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing details of a control means used for the Fig. 1 embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram of a second embodiment of the milking apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 9 is a longitudinally sectional front view of a change-over means of pressure means used for the Fig. 8 embodiment, with lefthand two valve bodies being at atmosphere position and right-hand two valve bodies being at pulsating pressure position;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing a milk inspection unit combined with the milking apparatus of the invention; and

Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing another inspection unit similarly used with the milking apparatus.

Detailed description of the invention

Referring now to Figs. 1 to 7, a preferred embodiment of a milking apparatus according to the present invention will be described. Teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d to be capped on teats of a milch cow have the same construction, and one teat cup 1a will be described of its construction in the following description. As best seen in Fig. 2, the teat cup 1a has a cup body 2 made of stainless steel in which a liner 3 of a flexible and impermeable material is arranged to form a pressure chamber 4 between the cup body 2 and liner 3.

Returning to Fig. 1, milk feeding pipes 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d are connected, at one end, to the liners 3 of the teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d, respectively, and connected, at the other end, to a milk-claw 6 through intervening traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d.

The traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d have the same construction and one trap 7a will be described of

its construction. The trap 7a may be embodied in two forms of which one is shown at 7a in Fig. 2 and the other at 7a' in Fig. 3. The trap 7a includes a pipe-like trap body 8 having a flange 9 with threaded portion. Formed in the side wall of the trap body 8 is a longitudinal bypass passage 10 in the form of a groove. Formed in the peripheral wall of the trap body 8 and at a downstream portion of the passage 10 is a small hole 11 through which the bypass passage 10 is in communication with a center passage 15. The trap body 8 is inserted in an outer pipe 13 through which the body 8 communicates with the milk feeding pipe 5a. The outer pipe 13 is coupled with the body 8 by means of a coupling 14 which is screwed on the flange 9, and a pair of electrodes 17 and 18 are embedded in the wall of the outer pipe 13 to expose to the inner peripheral surface thereof. A trap 7a' as shown in Fig. 3 has a construction extremely simplified as compared to that of the trap 7a. More particularly, the milk feeding pipe 5a is partly narrowed to form a small diameter portion 16 and electrodes 17 and 18, similar to those of the trap 7a, are embedded in the wall of the pipe 5a upstream of the small diameter portion 16, thus completing the trap 7a'. The electrodes 17 and 18 of the traps 7a and 7a' are made of a hygienically innoxious, electrically conductive material such as platinum, stainless steel or carbon. When these electrodes are wetted with milk, a predetermined amount of current is passed through the electrodes so that the presence or absence of the milk can be detected by making use of its conductivity.

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrates a milk-claw 6' of the type provided with electrodes, which milk-claw is disclosed in detail in United States Patent No. 4,403,568 filed on December 17, 1981 and will be described briefly herein. The interior of a cylindrical body 20 of the milk-claw 6' is partitioned by partition walls 19 to form a collecting chamber 22 for milk and four inspection chambers 21 for milk established exteriorly of the collecting chamber, and a transfer pipe 24 communicating with the chamber 22 is secured to the body 20 between a pair of adjacent chambers 21. The milk feeding pipes 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d (5d is not illustrated in Fig. 4) connected to a cover 25 are in communication with the chambers 21 and 22, and the inspection chambers 21 and the collecting chamber 22 are in communication with each other through small holes 23. Electrodes 26 and 27, similar to those described previously, are embedded in the outer peripheral wall of the chambers 21. With the provision of these electrodes 26 and 27, the electrodes 17 and 18 of the traps 7a and 7a' may be dispensed with. The transfer pipe 24 is connected to a suction unit not shown.

Turning to Fig. 1, pressure transmitting tubes 29a, 29b, 29c and 29d are connected, at one end, to the corresponding pressure chambers 4 of the teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d and, at the other end, to an air pressure means 30. As illustrated in detail in Fig. 6, the air pressure means 30 has a housing 31 the interior of which is divided by a

partition wall 32 into a vacuum chamber 33 and a change-over chamber section which is further divided by partition walls 34 into four change-over chambers 35a, 35b, 35c and 35d. The vacuum chamber 33 is in communication with a suction pipe 37 connected to a vacuum source 36 (Fig. 1), and the partition wall 32 is formed with suction holes 38a, 38b, 38c and 38d through which the respective change-over chambers 35a, 35b, 35c and 35d communicate with the vacuum 33. The respective change-over chambers 35a, 35b, 35c and 35d have corresponding air pressure transfer pipes 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d respectively connected to the pressure transmitting tubes 29a, 29b, 29c and 29d, and corresponding atmosphere passages 40a, 40b, 40c and 40d which are opened to atmospheric pressure. The atmosphere passages oppose the suction holes.

Change-over valve means disposed inside the change-over chambers have the same construction. The change-over valve means comprises a valve body 42a, 42b, 42c or 42d movable axially between the suction hole and the atmosphere hole so as to close either suction hole or atmosphere hole, a spring 43a, 43b, 43c or 43d adapted to normally urge the corresponding valve body upwardly in Fig. 6, and a solenoid 44a, 44b, 44c or 44d energizable to move the associated valve body downwardly in opposition to biasing force of the spring.

As shown in Fig. 7, the traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d have each a set of electrodes 17a and 18a, a set of electrodes 17b and 18b, a set of electrodes 17c and 18c, and a set of electrodes 17d and 18d, and one electrode 18a, 18b, 18c or 18d of each set is connected in series with a control means 47 through a line 46a, 46b, 46c or 46d. Although not shown, the electrodes 26 and 27, in place of the electrodes 17 and 18, may be placed in a similar connection when the milk-claw 6' with the electrodes 26 and 27 is used in place of the trap. The other electrode 17a, 17b, 17c or 17d of each set is connected to the output of a buffer amplifier 72, as in an inspection unit to be described later with reference to Fig. 10. The input of the amplifier 72 is connected to the output of a sine wave generating circuit 71.

Details of the control means 47 are shown in Fig. 7. Milk sensing circuits 48a, 48b, 48c and 48d are connected to the corresponding sets of electrodes 18a, 18b, 18c and 18d to receive therefrom signals representative of presence or absence of milk on the basis of its conductivity and produce amplified signals. Counter circuits 49a, 49b, 49c and 49d are connected to the corresponding sensing circuits 48a, 48b, 48c and 48d to receive therefrom signals, for counting duration times of the received signals when these signals are indicative of "absence of milk", thereby producing resulting "counts". Dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d are responsive to the output signals of the counter circuits 49a, 49b, 49c and 49d to compare counted times with a signal representative of a predetermined time. When the counted times coincide with the predetermined

time, the dispatching circuits produce "halt signals" which are sent through lines 52a, 52b, 52c and 52d to the solenoids 44a, 44b, 44c and 44d of the air pressure means 30 to deenergize these solenoids. If milk is again charged before the input signal representative of the counted time reaches the predetermined time and hence the signal indicative of "absence of milk" is interrupted, then the dispatching circuit will stop comparing and will reset all the associated circuits to their initial states.

When milking a cow with the milking apparatus having the construction set forth above, the teats are inserted into the liners 3 and the apparatus is started to operate.

In the air pressure means 30, the solenoids 44c and 44d, for example, are energized to move the valve bodies 42c and 42d in opposition to biasing force of the springs 43c and 43d, as shown in Fig. 6. As a result, the atmosphere passages 40c and 40d are closed to shut out atmospheric pressure and at the same time, the suction holes 38c and 38d are opened to bring the pressure chambers 4 of the teat cups 1c and 1d into communication with the vacuum source 36 for evacuation of the pressure chambers. After 1 to 2 seconds have elapsed, the solenoids 44c and 44d are deenergized. Consequently, like the remaining valve bodies 42a and 42b shown in Fig. 6, the valve bodies 42c and 42d are urged upwardly by the springs 43c and 43d to close the suction holes 38c and 38d and open the atmosphere passages 40c and 40d so as to bring the pressure chambers 4 of the teat cups 1c and 1d into communication with atmospheric pressure for pressurizing the pressure chambers 4. The energization and deenergization of the solenoids 44c and 44d is cyclically repeated. Similarly, the remaining solenoids 44a and 44b are energized and deenergized cyclically. Then, the cyclic energization and deenergization operations of the solenoids 44a and 44b and the solenoids 44c and 44d are repeated alternately.

The milk feeding pipes 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d connected to the liners 3, on the other hand, are suctioned by the suction unit (not shown) through the transfer pipe 24. This suctioning and pulsation of the liner 3 due to the periodic exchange of atmospheric pressure and vacuum within the pressure chamber 4 cause the liner 3 to suck up the teat and concurrently, permit milking.

In apparatus with the traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d, the thus sucked milk partly, for the most part, flows past the center passage 15 and partly flows past the bypass passage 10 (Fig. 2) to reach the milk-claw 6. A portion of the milk passing by the bypass passage 10 is restricted by the small hole 11 and reduced in its flow velocity to temporarily stagnate there, whereby conductivity of the milk is detected by the electrodes 17 and 18.

In this manner, the milk is detected by the electrodes 17 and 18 or 26 and 27 and resulting signals are fed to the milk sensing circuits 48a, 48b, 48c and 48d. But, when the milk charge is halted and the electrodes 17 and 18 or 26 or 27

stop detecting the milk, some or all of the sensing circuits 48a, 48b, 48c and 48d deliver signals indicative of "absence of milk" corresponding to a value of conductivity of the milk which is less than a predetermined level. The counter circuits 49a, 49b, 49c and 49d respond to the "absence of milk" signals and counts duration times of these signals to produce resulting counts. The counted times are compared with a predetermined time (typically, 20 to 30 seconds) at the dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d. When the counted times coincide with or exceed the predetermined time, some or all of the dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d deliver halt signals which in turn are fed to the corresponding solenoids 44a, 44b, 44c and 44d.

When supplied with the halt signals, the solenoids 44a, 44b, 44c and 44d are deenergized to open the corresponding atmosphere passages 40a, 40b, 40c and 40d to allow the pressure chambers 4 of the corresponding teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d to communicate with atmospheric pressure, and the application of pulsation to the corresponding teats is halted to stop milking. However, vacuum still prevails in the liners, the teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d remain adhered to the teats. Some or all of the dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d deliver the halt signals together with simultaneous resetting of the corresponding associated circuits.

Assume now that the milk charge from a teat is temporarily halted accidentally, followed by the delivery of the "absence of milk" signal from the electrodes 17 and 18 or 26 and 27 to the sensing circuit corresponding to the teat. If, in such an event, the charging of milk restarts within the predetermined time set for the dispatching circuit and the electrodes 17 and 18 or 26 and 27 restart to deliver the signal indicative of the presence of milk to the sensing circuit, then the dispatching circuit corresponding to the teat will not deliver the halt signal and one of the counter circuits 49a to 49d corresponding to the teat will be reset to its initial state. Accordingly, the corresponding counter circuit will restart counting as soon as it again receives a halt signal.

When milking from all the teat cups 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d has been perfected in this manner, the operation of the apparatus is stopped and the teat cups are removed from the teats. Preferably, the dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d may be connected with signal lamps 51a, 51b, 51c and 51d as shown in Fig. 7 or with signal horns not shown for signalling the removal of the teat cup.

Referring to Figs. 8 and 9, a second embodiment of the milking apparatus according to the invention will be described. Most parts of second embodiment are similar to those of the first embodiment and will not be described by designating at the same reference numerals or characters in Figs. 8 and 9. The following description will be directed to different parts.

In the second embodiment, an air pressure means 30' is different from the air pressure means 30 of the first embodiment by comprising

a pulsating pressure generator 53 and a change-over means 54. The pulsating pressure generator 53, though its details are not illustrated, may be of any type which is connected with a vacuum source 36 to generate periodically and alternately atmospheric pressure and vacuum.

The change-over means 54 is detailed in Fig. 9. The change-over means 54 has a housing 55 the interior of which is divided by a partition wall 56 into an intermediate chamber section and a change-over chamber section. The intermediate chamber section is further divided by a partition wall 57 into two intermediate chambers 58a and 58b, and the change-over chamber section is divided by partition walls into four change-over chambers 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d.

The intermediate chamber 58a and 58b are respectively in communication with pressure feed pipes 61a and 61b which are connected to the pulsating pressure generator 53 for alternate generation of atmospheric pressure and vacuum at a constant period. Formed in the partition wall 56 are pressure passages 62a, 62b, 62c and 62d through which the change-over chamber 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d communicate with the intermediate chambers 58a and 58b. The change-over chambers 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d have pressure transfer pipes 63a, 63b, 63c and 63d respectively connected to pressure transmitting tubes 29a, 29b, 29c and 29d, and atmosphere passages 64a, 64b, 64c and 64d opened to atmospheric pressure. The respective atmosphere passages oppose the respective pressure passages 62a, 62b, 62c and 62d.

As in the change-over chamber section of the previous embodiment, there are disposed change-over means comprising valve bodies 65a, 65b, 65c and 65d, springs 66a, 66b, 66c and 66d, and solenoids 67a, 67b, 67c and 67d. The change-over means of the second embodiment operate in a different manner from those of the first embodiment. More particularly, when halt signals are supplied from some or all of the dispatching circuits 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d to the corresponding solenoids (67a and 67b in Fig. 9), these solenoids 67a and 67b are deenergized to open the atmosphere passages 64a and 64b so that, as in the first embodiment, pressure chambers 4 of the corresponding teat cups 1a and 1b are brought into communication with atmospheric pressure. During this period, the remaining solenoids 67c and 67d are not supplied with halt signals to close the atmosphere passages 64c and 64d and open the pressure passages 62c and 62d so that pulsating pressure is continuously applied to the corresponding teat cups 1c and 1d.

Exemplified in Figs. 10 and 11 are two inspection units of different types which can inspect milk sucked from each teat or all the teats by means of the milking apparatus described in the foregoing to obtain inspection results which can evidence the presence or absence of a cow or cows having mastitis, which teat of a cow has mastitis or how far a cow having mastitis gets ill.

When a milch cow has an illness of udder such

as mastitis or milk fever, milk sucked from the diseased cow has an abnormally increased amount of Na and Cl ions and consequently, increased electrical conductivity as well known in the art. This inspection unit utilizes this phenomenon to inspect milk sucked from each teat. Specifically, conductivity of milk sucked from each teat is measured, the difference between the minimum value of conductivity of milk and the other values of conductivity of milk is calculated, and it is determined that a milch cow or a teat flowing milk having a difference value of conductivity which exceeds an abnormal detection reference is diseased. It is determined from the magnitude of the difference value from the reference how far the cow or teat gets ill.

The above apparatus unit can be combined with the milking apparatus of the first embodiment as will be described below.

In the inspection unit, a sine wave generating circuit 71 has its output connected to one electrode 17a, 17b, 17c or 17d of respective traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d through a buffer amplifier 72. The other electrode 18a, 18b, 18c or 18d of the respective traps is connected to circuits for measuring conductivity 73a, 73b, 73c or 73d.

The output of each of the measuring circuits 73a, 73b, 73c and 73d is connected, on the one hand, to a minimum value selecting circuit 74 and, on the other hand, to one input of respective subtraction circuits 75a, 75b, 75c and 75d with the other input connected to the output of the selecting circuit 74.

The output of each of the subtraction circuits 75a, 75b, 75c and 75d is connected, on the one hand, to one input of respective first comparison circuits 76a, 76b, 76c and 76d and, on the other hand, to one input of respective second comparison circuits 77a, 77b, 77c and 77d. The other input of each of the first comparison circuits is connected to a low level reference value input terminal 78L, and the other input of each of the second comparison circuits is connected to a high level reference value input terminal 78H.

The output of each of the first comparison circuits 76a, 76b, 76c and 76d is connected, on the one hand, to the input of respective NOT circuits 79a, 79b, 79c and 79d and, on the other hand, to one input of respective AND gates 80a, 80b, 80c and 80d.

The output of each of the second comparison circuits 77a, 77b, 77c and 77d is connected, on the one hand, to the input of respective NOT circuits 81a, 81b, 81c and 81d and, on the other hand, to one input of respective third drive circuits 84a, 84b, 84c and 84d.

The output of each of the NOT circuits 79a, 79b, 79c and 79d is connected to the input of respective first drive circuits 82a, 82b, 82c and 82d, and the output of each of the NOT circuits 81a, 81b, 81c and 81d is connected to the other input of the respective AND gates 80a, 80b, 80c and 80d. The AND gates 80a, 80b, 80c and 80d have outputs connected to inputs of second drive circuits 83a, 83b, 83c and 83d.

The first drive circuits 82a and 82d have outputs connected to lamps 85a, 85b, 85c and 85d for indicating normal milk, respectively. The second drive circuits 83a to 83d have outputs connected to lamps 86a, 86b, 86c and 86d for indicating semi-abnormal milk. The third drive circuits 84a to 84d have outputs connected to lamps 87a, 87b, 87c and 87d for indicating abnormal milk.

The minimum value selecting circuit 74 has its output connected to the input of a third comparison circuit 88 set with a reference value for discriminating abnormal milk. The output of the comparison circuit 88 is connected to the other input of each of the third drive circuits 84a to 84d.

The inspection unit of the above construction operates as follows:

The low level input terminal 78L and the high level input terminal 78H are applied with a reference of difference conductivity between teats which is 5×10^{-4} S/cm and a reference of difference conductivity of 15×10^{-4} S/cm, respectively, where S (Siemens) represents Ω (mho).

Milk charged from the respective teat cups shown in Fig. 1 but not shown in Fig. 10 stagnates temporarily within the respective traps 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d.

Since a sine wave signal generated from the generator circuit 71 is applied through the amplifier 72 to one electrode 17a, 17b, 17c or 17d of each of the traps, an AC current is delivered out of the other electrode 18a, 18b, 18c or 18d in accordance with conductivity of milk within each trap. The AC currents are fed to the conductivity measuring circuits 73a, 73b, 73c and 73d and converted thereby into DC output signals indicative of values of conductivity.

The four DC signals are supplied, on the one hand, to the minimum value selecting circuit 74 and, on the other hand, to the one input of the respective subtraction circuits 75a, 75b, 75c and 75d. The selecting circuit 74 selects from its input signals a minimum value and delivers out a minimum value signal which in turn is supplied to the other input of the respective subtraction circuits 75a, 75b, 75c and 75d. The subtractors subtract the minimum value signal from the four DC signals to produce difference signals respectively supplied to the one input of each of the first comparison circuits 76a to 76d and to the one input of each of the second comparison circuits 77a to 77d.

The first comparator compares the difference signal with the low level reference to 5×10^{-4} S/cm and produces a first signal when the difference signal exceeds the low level reference. The second comparator compares the difference signal with the high level reference of 15×10^{-4} S/cm to produce a second signal when the difference signal exceeds the high level reference.

(1) Normal milk

For normal milk, the first comparator circuit 76a, 76b, 76c and 76d will not deliver the first signals since the difference signal is below the low level reference. Therefore, inverted outputs of

the NOT circuit 79a, 79b, 79c and 79d actuate the corresponding first drive circuits 82a, 82b, 82c and 82d, thereby turning on the corresponding normal milk indication lamps 85a, 85b, 85c and 85d.

(2) Semi-abnormal milk

For semi-abnormal milk, the first comparison circuits will deliver the first signals since the difference signal exceeds the low level reference whereas the second comparison circuits will not deliver the second signals since the difference signal is below the high level reference. Therefore, the first signals and inverted outputs of the NOT circuits 81a, 81b, 81c and 81d enable the corresponding AND gates 80a, 80b, 80c and 80d to actuate the corresponding second drive circuits 83a, 83b, 83c and 83d, thereby turning on the corresponding semi-abnormal indication lamps 86a, 86b, 86c and 86d together with energization of associated buzzers not shown.

(3) Abnormal milk

For abnormal milk, the first and second comparison circuits will deliver the first and second signals, and the corresponding NOT circuits inhibits the actuation of the first and second drive circuits. Only the third drive circuits 84a, 84b, 84c and 84d are actuated to turn on the corresponding abnormal milk indication lamps 87a, 87b, 87c and 87d together with energization of associated buzzers not shown.

In this manner, milk sucked from each teat is detected to inspect the presence or absence of abnormal milk. But, if all the teats are diseased, then milk from all the teats will have high conductivity without causing the difference in conductivity between milk flows from the respective teats.

In such a case, the abnormal high conductivity can be detected by the third comparison circuit 88. More particularly, a minimum value signal from the minimum value selecting circuit 74 is supplied to the third comparison circuit 88 and compared with an abnormal milk discriminating reference value set therein. When the minimum value signal exceeds the reference value, it is indicated that the milk sucked from all the teats is abnormal. Thus, the comparator 88 delivers an abnormal signal which actuates the third drive circuits 84a, 84b, 84c and 84d, thereby turning on the abnormal milk indication lamps 87a, 87b, 87c and 87d along with energization the associated buzzers.

Even if the milk has the high conductivity without causing the predetermined difference in conductivity between milk flows from the respective teats and the minimum value signal from the circuit 74 does not exceed the reference value of the comparator 88, the minimum value signal can be detected through the subtraction circuits 75a, 75b, 75c and 75d so that abnormal milk, if exists, can be detected.

Fig. 11 shows another inspection unit. The same parts as those of the Fig. 10 inspection unit

are designated by the same reference characters, and the following description will be directed to different parts.

The outputs of conductivity measuring circuits 73a, 73b, 73c and 73d are connected to a maximum value selecting circuit 91 and a minimum value selecting circuit 92. The outputs of the selecting circuits 91 and 92 are subtracted from each other at a subtraction circuit 93.

The difference signal delivered out of the subtraction circuit 93 actuates a drive circuit 82a, 83a or 84a through a first comparator 76a or a second comparator 77a to turn on a corresponding indication lamp along with energization of an associated buzzer.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the Fig. 11 inspection unit can not detect abnormality of milk from each teat but can detect that any teats are abnormal and consequently identify a cow which is diseased.

The invention has been described in detail sufficient to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the same. It is believed that certain modifications and alternations of the preferred embodiment will occur to others upon a reading and understanding of the specification, and it is intended to include all such alternations and modifications as part of the invention, insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. Milking apparatus utilizing teat cups (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) capped on individual teats with
 - means (17, 18; 26, 27) for detecting milk flow and generating an "absence of milk"-signal upon non-detection of milk flow;
 - pressure transmitting tubes (29a, b, c, d) for transmitting air pressure to pressure chambers (4) of each respective teat cup (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d);
 - air pressure means (30, 30') to supply atmospheric pressure and vacuum periodically and alternately to the transmitting tubes (29a, b, c, d); and
 - control means (47) for actuating valve means (42, 65) to supply only atmospheric pressure to the transmitting tubes (29a, b, c, d) upon non-detection of milk flow; characterized in that
 - the means (17, 18; 26, 27) for detecting milk flow comprises sets of electrodes, one set for each teat cup (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) individually detecting milk flow sucked by each individual teat cup (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d);
 - the air pressure means (30, 30') includes change-over valve-means, one for each teat cup (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d), the change-over valve means comprising a valve body (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) disposed between the transmitting tube (29a, b, c, d) and an atmosphere passage (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d) as well as a vacuum passage (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d) and a solenoid (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) for selectively moving each valve body (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) to either an atmosphere position through which the transmitting tube (29a, b, c, d)

is in communication with the atmosphere passage (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d) or a vacuum position through which the transmitting tube is in communication with the vacuum passage (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d);

— the control means (47) comprises a counting circuit (49a, b, c, d) responsive to the "absence of milk"-signal from each of the electrodes (17, 18, 26, 27) to count a duration time of the "absence of milk"-signal and deliver an output signal representative of the counted time, and a dispatching circuit (50a, b, c, d) responsive to the output signal of the counting circuit (49a, b, c, d) to compare the output signal of the control means (47) with a predetermined time and deliver a halt signal to any solenoid (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) when the received signal from its connected electrodes (17, 18; 26, 27) coincides with or exceeds the predetermined time, whereby the solenoid (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) causes the valve body (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) to halt at the atmosphere position by receiving the halt signal.

2. Milking apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes (17, 18) are provided for milk feeding pipes (5a, 5b, 5c, 5d) connected to the teat cups (1a, b, c, d).

3. Milking apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the electrodes (26, 27) are provided for inspection chambers (21) of milk-claws (6') connected to milk feeding pipes (5a, b, c, d).

4. Milking apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the electrodes (17, 18; 26, 27) are used as electrodes for measuring the electric conductivity for the milk flowed in inspection means (73—88) for milk.

Patentansprüche

1. Melkmaschine mit

— Zitzenbechern (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) zum Aufstecken auf die einzelnen Zitzen;

— Vorrichtungen (17, 18; 26, 27) zum Erfassen eines Milchflusses und zum Erzeugen eines "kein Milchfluß"-Signals, wenn kein Milchfluß erfaßt wird;

— Druckübertragungsleitungen (29a, b, c, d) zur Weiterleitung von Luftdruck an Druckkammern (4) eines jeden Zitzenbechers (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d);

— einem Luftdruck-Pulsator (30, 30') zur periodischen und wechselweisen Beaufschlagung der Übertragungsleitungen (29a, b, c, d) mit Atmosphärendruck und Vakuum; und

— Steuereinrichtungen (47) zur Betätigung von Ventilen (42, 65) zur Beaufschlagung der Übertragungsleitungen (29a, b, c, d) lediglich mit Atmosphärendruck, wenn kein Milchfluß erfaßt wird; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

— die Vorrichtungen (17, 18; 26, 27) zum Erfassen des Milchflusses für jeden einzelnen Zitzenbecher (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) jeweils eine Elektrodenanordnung umfassen, die jeweils den von jedem einzelnen Zitzenbecher (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) angesaugten Milchfluß erfaßt;

— der Luftdruck-Pulsator (30, 30') für jeden einzelnen Zitzenbecher (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) jeweils ein

Wechselventil enthält, das einen zwischen der Übertragungsleitung (29a, b, c, d) und einem Atmosphärendurchtritt (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d) sowie einem Vakuumdurchtritt (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d) angeordneten Ventilkörper (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) und einen Schaltmagneten (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) umfaßt der wahlweise jeden der Ventilkörper (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) entweder in eine Atmosphärenstellung, in der die Übertragungsleitung (29a, b, c, d) in Verbindung mit dem Atmosphärendurchtritt (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d) oder in eine Vakuumstellung, in der die Übertragungsleitung (29a, b, c, d) in Verbindung mit dem Vakuumdurchtritt (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d) steht, bewegt;

— die Steuereinrichtung (47) einen Zählkreis (49a, b, c, d), der abhängig von dem "kein Milchfluß"-Signal von jeder der Elektrodenanordnungen (17, 18; 26, 27) die Zeitdauer von dem "kein Milchfluß"-Signal zählt und entsprechend der erfaßten Zeitdauer ein Ausgabesignal abgibt, sowie einen Sendeschaltkreis (50a, b, c, d) umfaßt, der abhängig von dem Ausgangssignal des Zählkreises (49a, b, c, d) das Ausgangssignal der Steuereinrichtung (47) mit einem vorbestimmbaren Zeitwert vergleicht und ein Haltsignal an einen der Schaltmagneten (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) abgibt, wenn das jeweils von den zugeordneten Elektroden (17, 18; 26, 27) erhaltene Signal mit dem vorbestimmbaren Zeitwert übereinstimmt oder diesen überschreitet, wobei der Schaltmagnet (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) beim Erhalt des Haltsignales den Ventilkörper (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) in der Atmosphärenstellung festhält.

2. Melkmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Elektrodenanordnung (17, 18) an Milchabführleitungen (5a, 5b, 5c, 5d) vorgesehen ist, die mit den Zitzenbechern (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) verbunden sind.

3. Melkmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Elektrodenanordnung (26, 27) an Untersuchungskammern (21) der Milchsammelstücke (6') vorgesehen sind, die mit Milchabführleitungen (5a, b, c, d) verbunden sind.

4. Melkmaschine nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Elektrodenanordnung (17, 18; 26, 27) als Elektroden zum Messen der elektrischen Leitfähigkeit der durch Überwachungsrichtungen (73—88) fließenden Milch ausgebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Machine à traire utilisant des ventouses pour trayons (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) logées sur les différents trayons, avec

— des moyens (17, 18; 26, 27) pour détecter un débit de lait et engendrer un signal "absence de lait" lors de la non-détection d'un débit de lait;

— des tubes de transmission de pression (29a, b, c, d) pour transmettre une pression d'air à des chambres de pression (4) de chacune des ventouses pour trayons (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d);

— des moyens à pression d'air (30, 30'), pour fournir périodiquement et alternativement un vide et la pression atmosphérique aux tubes de transmission (29a, b, c, d); et

— des moyens de commande (47) pour actionner des moyens à soupapes (42, 65) pour fournir uniquement la pression atmosphérique aux tubes de transmission (29a, b, c, d) lors de la non-détection d'un débit de lait; caractérisé en ce que

— les moyens (17, 18; 26, 27) pour détecter un débit de lait comprennent des jeux d'électrodes, un jeu pour chaque ventouse pour trayon (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d), détectant individuellement le débit de lait aspiré par chaque ventouse pour trayon (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d);

— les moyens à pression d'air (30, 30') comprennent des moyens à soupapes de commutation, un pour chaque ventouse pour trayon (1a, 1b, 1c, 1d), les moyens à soupapes de commutation comprenant un corps de soupape (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) disposé entre le tube de transmission (29a, b, c, d) et un passage vers l'atmosphère (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d), de même qu'un passage pour le vide (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d) et un solénoïde (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) pour déplacer sélectivement chaque corps de soupape (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) soit dans une position vers l'atmosphère, dans laquelle le tube de transmission (29a, b, c, d) est en communication avec le passage vers l'atmosphère (40a, b, c, d; 64a, b, c, d), soit dans une position vers le vide, dans laquelle le tube de transmission est en communication avec le passage pour le vide (38a, b, c, d; 62a, b, c, d);

— les moyens de commande (47) comprennent un circuit de comptage (49a, b, c, d) sensible au signal "absence de lait" de chacune des électrodes (17, 18; 26, 27) pour compter une durée du signal "absence de lait" et fournir un signal de sortie représentatif du temps compté, et un circuit de distribution (50a, b, c, d) sensible au signal de sortie du circuit de comptage (49a, b, c, d) pour comparer le signal de sortie des moyens de commande (47) avec un laps de temps prédéterminé, et délivrer un signal d'arrêt à un solénoïde (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) lorsque le signal reçu des électrodes (17, 18; 26, 27) auxquelles il est relié coïncide avec, ou dépasse le temps prédéterminé, ce qui fait que le solénoïde (44a, b, c, d; 67a, b, c, d) fait que le corps de soupape (42a, b, c, d; 65a, b, c, d) s'arrête dans la position vers l'atmosphère lorsqu'il reçoit le signal d'arrêt.

2. Machine selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle les électrodes (17, 18) sont prévues pour des tubes d'alimentation du lait (5a, 5b, 5c, 5d) reliés aux ventouses pour trayons (1a, b, c, d).

3. Machine selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle les électrodes (26, 27) sont prévues pour des chambres d'inspection (21) de raccords à lait (6') reliés aux tubes d'alimentation du lait (5a, b, c, d).

4. Machine selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle les électrodes (17, 18; 26, 27) sont utilisées comme électrodes pour mesurer la conductivité électrique du lait arrivé dans le moyen d'inspection (73—88) pour le lait.

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FIG. 1

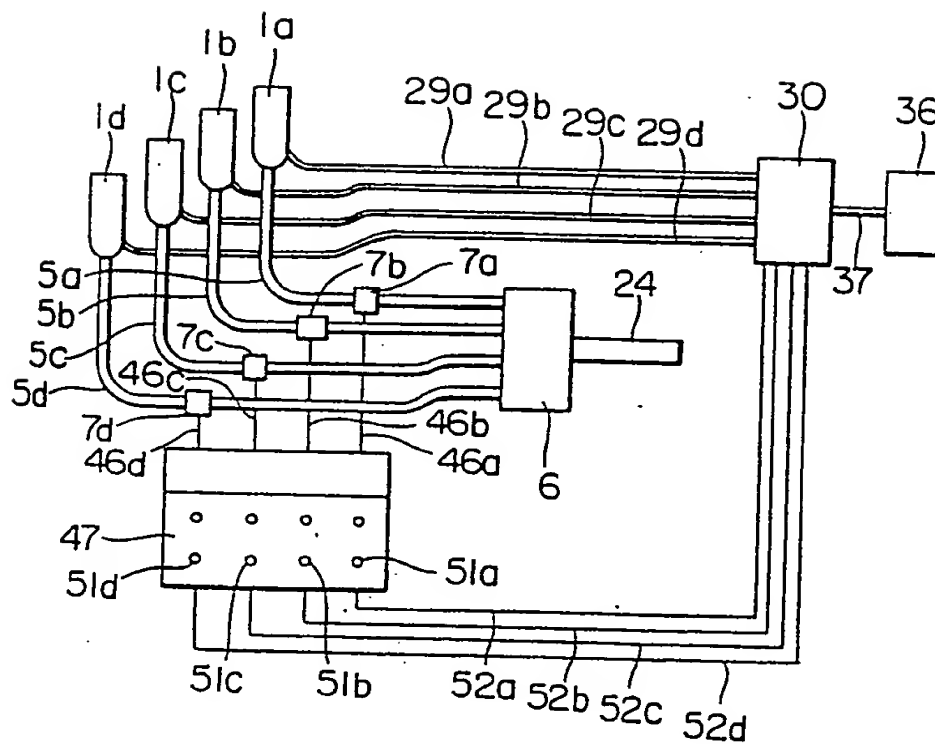


FIG. 2

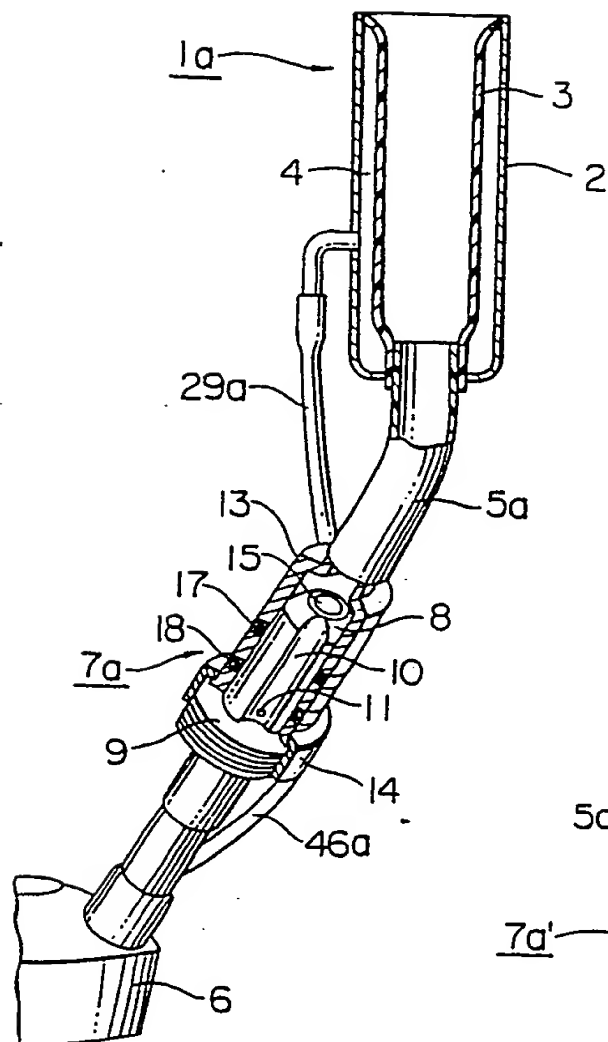


FIG. 3

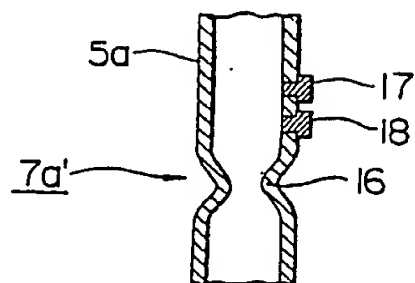


FIG. 4

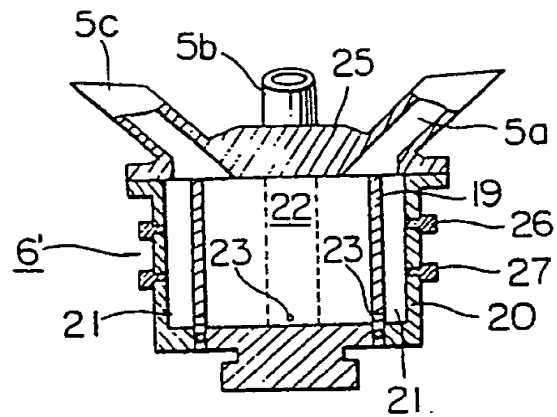


FIG. 5

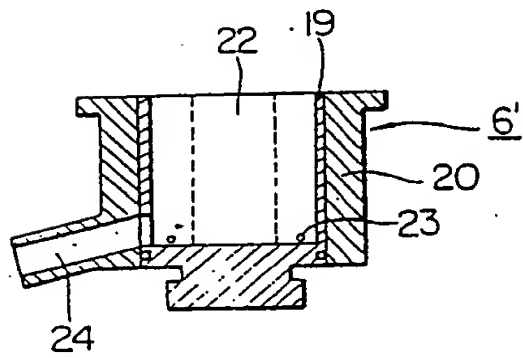


FIG. 6

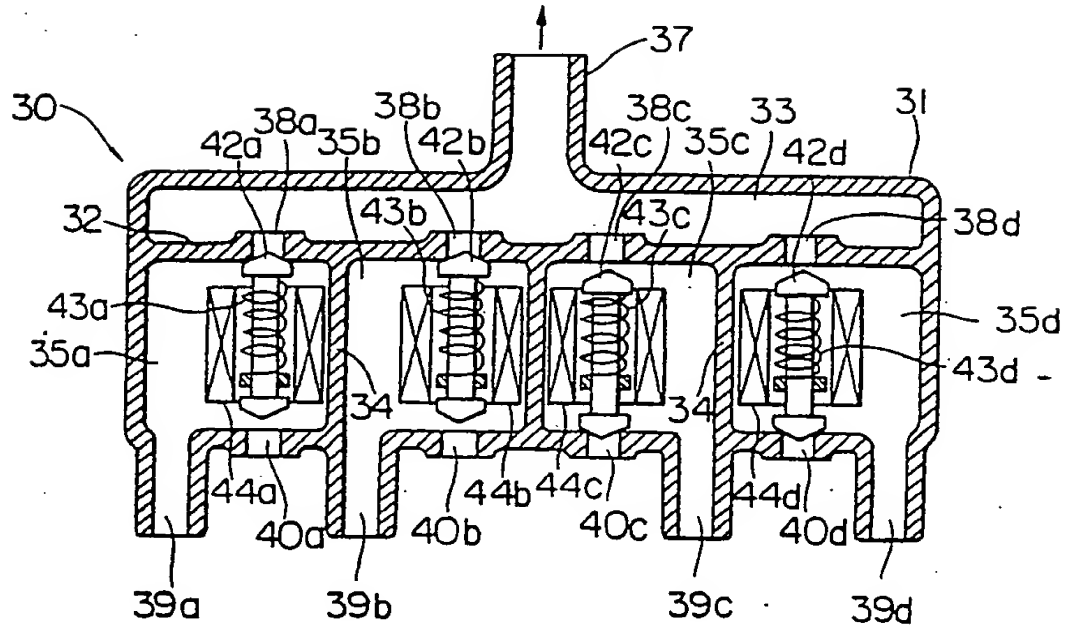


FIG. 7

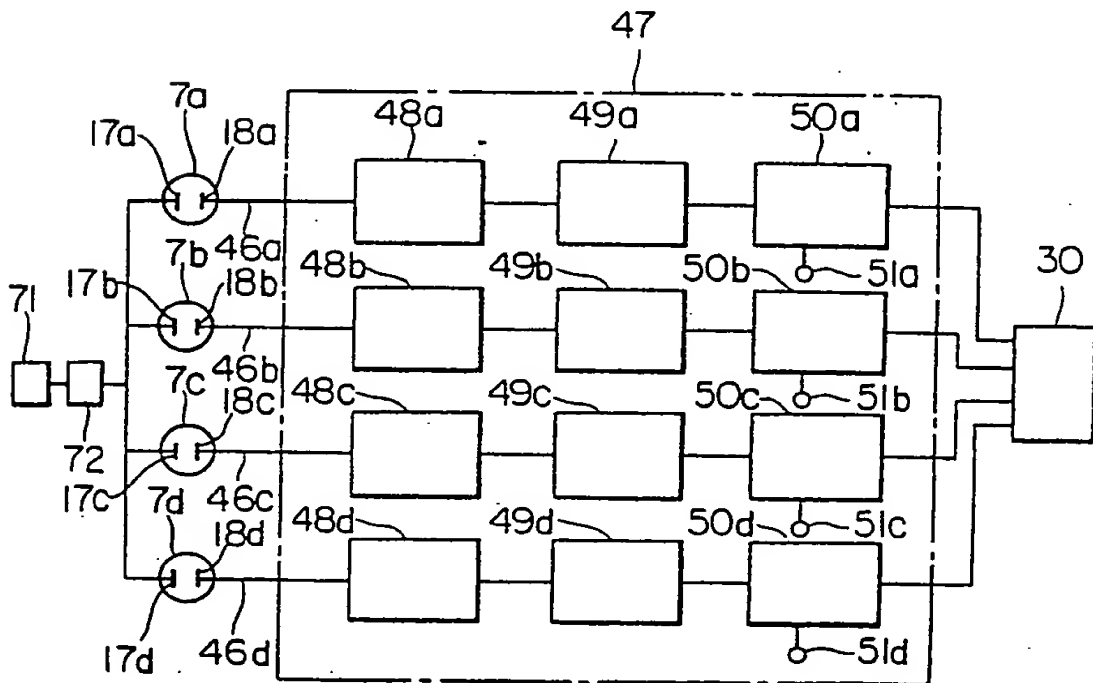


FIG. 8

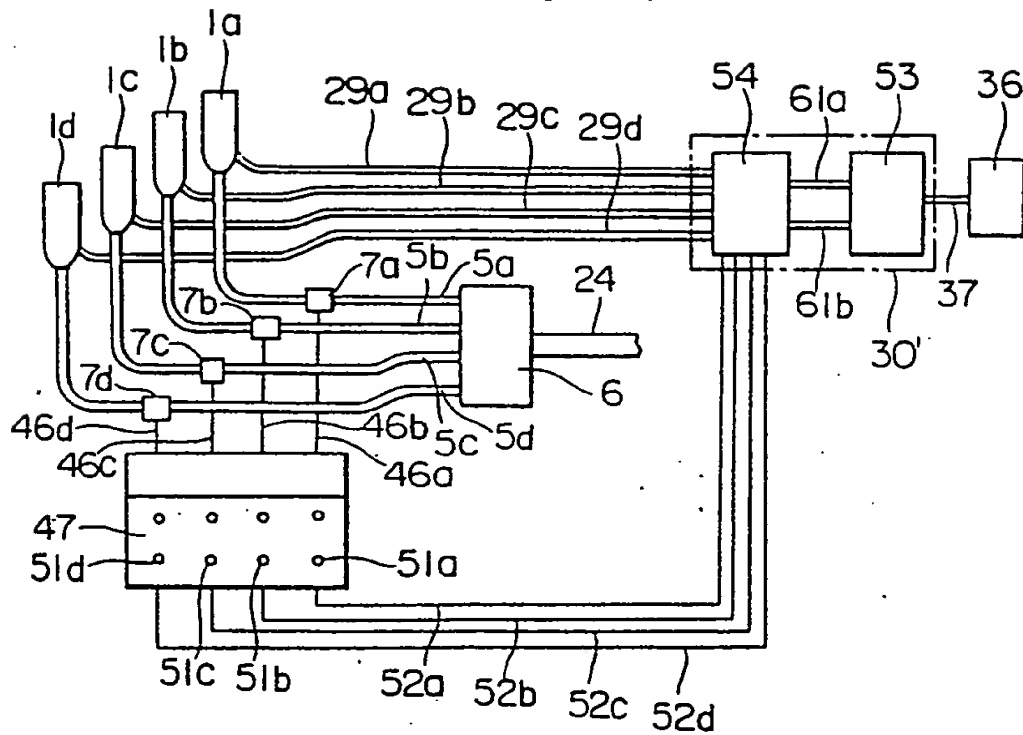
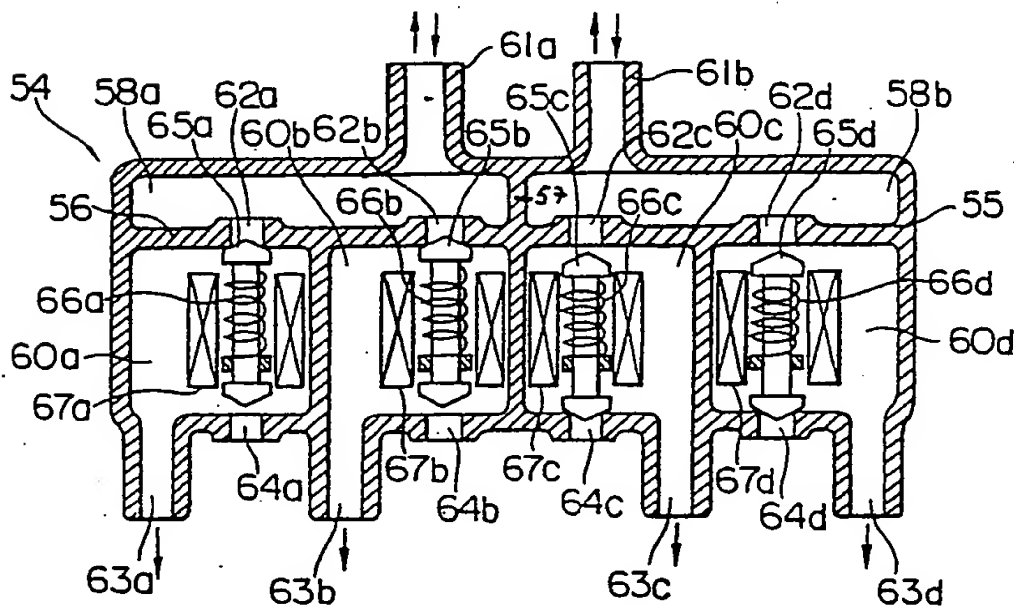


FIG. 9



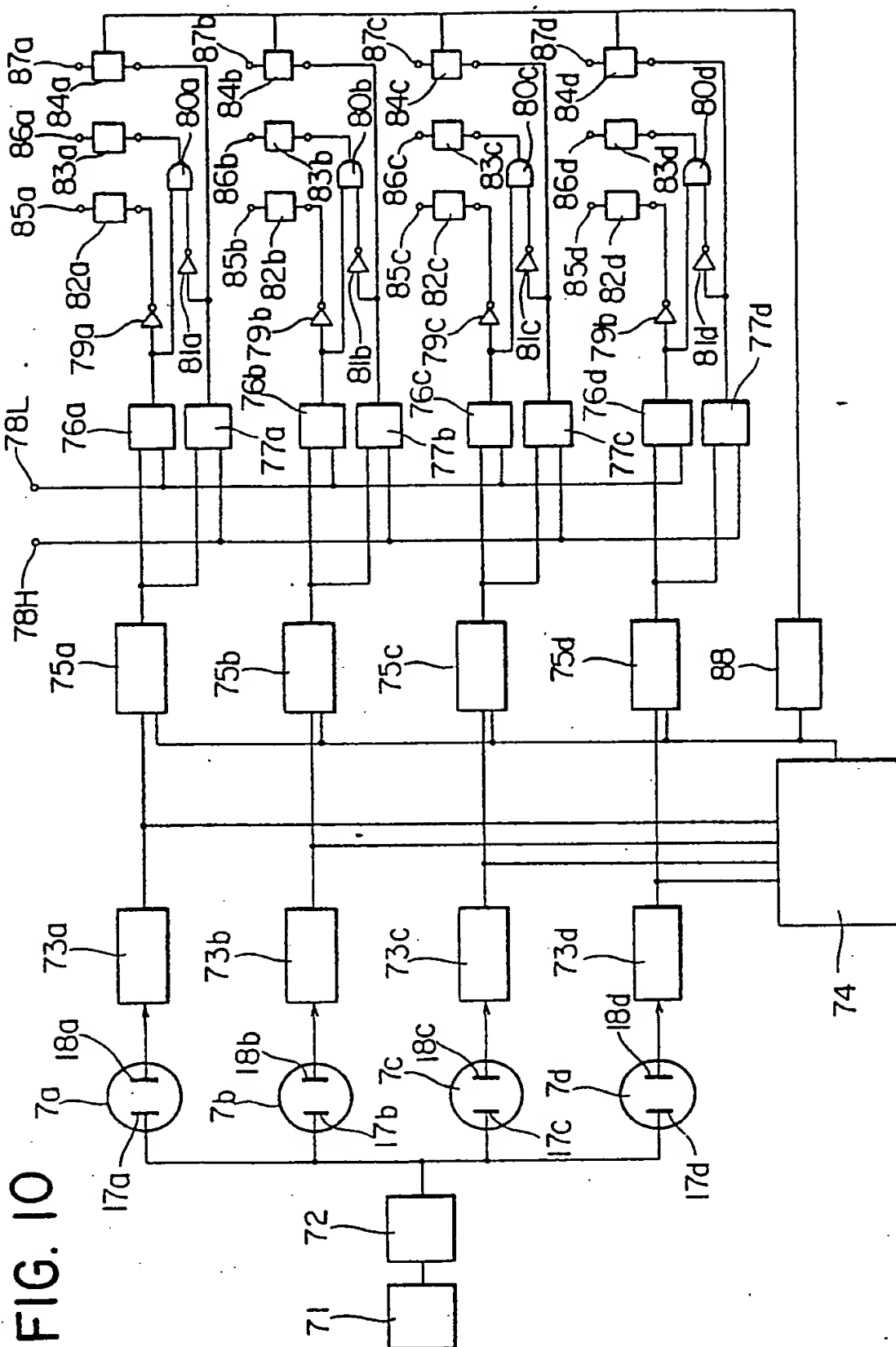


FIG. 11

